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EDITOR'S NOTES 特刊

Even before the completion of the Mass. Turnpike Extension through Chinatown in the mid 1950's, which dislocated over 1200 of our people, the urban renewal crisis was upon us. The situation in many respects resembles a rickshaw puller suddenly caught in the middle of turnpike traffic. As a community we are that far behind the times. One can place the blame on BRA and the City for their lack of understanding of the human aspects of our community. One can also blame our leaders for their lack of wisdom to recognize the problems and then for their lack of courage to face them. However, we are now beyond blaming and must take the situation in hand and seek a solution to the problem. And, at the same time, we must take maximum advantage of the lessons learned.

What has happened during these years of inaction came to a moment of truth on 27 August, 1970, in two separate meetings that took place in Chinatown. Probably only a few people will realize it, but Mary Jo Sorce of the BRA Planning Department has made a great contribution to the education of our community. In the discussion with the CACA Council and other interested leaders, she presented the findings from a comprehensive analysis of the physical and social environment of Chinatown. The statistics and their interpretation in her report point very clearly to the eventual death of our community, if we continue to tolerate apathy and ignorance. Technical know-how can be obtained, but initiatives must originate from us and us alone.

At the very same time when Mary Jo was with the CACA Council, an all-night emergency meeting was in progress downstairs at the CCBA headquarters. At the meeting were all the CCBA officers on the one side (excuse me, on many sides), and officers of the Development Corporation of America (DCA) on the other. The DCA people came armed with the necessary contracts and documents for a confrontation. It was apparent that these people were determined to force some action from the Chinese community so that construction of the Tai Tung Village project could get started. There is not a doubt that the TTV project

(Cont. on page 2)

EDITOR'S NOTES (cont'd.)

represents sorely needed housing for residents of Chinatown; and from Mary Jo's report, one can easily see the many fatal effects of overcrowding. The unnecessary delay during these past years has probably caused some irreparable damages in the well-being of our community, not to mention the increase in costs from $3.7 million to $6.8 million. At about 2:30 in the morning of 28 August, the CCBA officers finally saw fit to sign the contract with DCA to get the Project started. One must hail this action as a beginning of our own salvation. From this desk, however, I would like to ask one question. That is, why did we have to be forced into action by outsiders and in a crisis situation created by us??

On the basis of what took place during this otherwise ordinary evening of August 27, the CACA Newsletter feels compelled to report to the membership and the Community concerning the actual urgency of the situation. A total of 400 copies of this SPECIAL ISSUE has been printed and distributed. We strongly reccomend that each of us study carefully the facts presented here and act accordingly.

-Eugene Wong-

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TAI TUNG VILLAGE - A STATUS REPORT

The history and development of the Tai Tung Village (TTV) Project have been of great interest to the Chinese Community for many years. The general lack of understanding of the urban renewal process and the lack of appreciation of its complex procedures have created great confusion among the residents of Chinatown. In view of the signing of the contract on August 28, 1970, a brief account of the TTV Project is presented here. (Cont. on page 3)

大同新村現況簡報

華埠人士於數年来对大同新村發展計劃早已發生極大關懷。由於一般人士对城市重建原則之繁重性缺乏了解，使華埠居民產生混亂現象。有關合約已於一九七〇年八月廿八日簽妥，華美福利会特此將大同新村計劃的過程作一簡報如下。

很多人都知道麻省高速公路之建造以後，南区計劃曾造成華埠及附近住居地区民房不足之嚴重現象。根據最近調查結果(請見後文)，大約有一千二百位僑胞因而被迫遷他処。又據統計，由於移民不斷增加，目前已有加多百份廿五之居民住在一九六〇年時之一半面積之土地上。此種嚴重情況早在一九六如年華埠已有注意，而中華公所当時更覺应該与有關部門接洽，找一適当地点以備建造華人房屋之用。R2-址，在 Harrison, Tyler, 与 Oak 街之交，其部份乃屋達夫紐英倫医務中心所有，双方商討後決定在此地点建造大同新村。

華埠重建委員会在中華公所之發起下於一九六五年成立，其責任為計

TAI TUNG VILLAGE (cont'd.)

It is a well known fact that the construction of the Mass. Turnpike Extension and the South Cove Project have created a severe housing shortage in Chinatown and its surrounding residential areas. A recent study (see following story) has shown that about 1,200 Chinese have been dislocated during this great upheaval. It is estimated that, with an increasing numbers of immigrants, there are now 25% more people living in half the size of the land area of 1960. This critical situation was well recognized in the early 1960's and the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (CCBA) saw fit to negotiate with the proper authorities for land sites on which new housing was to be constructed. Site R2, bounded by Harrison Ave., Tyler St., and Oak St. was partially owned by the Tufts-New England Medical Center (T-NEMC) and it was agreed that on this site the TTV will be located.

In 1965 the Urban Renewal Committee under the auspices of CCBA was formed and was charged with the responsibility of the planning of the TTV; and after much discussion and negotiation the Development Corporation of America (DCA) was selected as the developer. The TTV Project was drawn up to consist of 214 units in five buildings. Under a Federal Housing Authority (FHA) program known as 221-D3, 100% funding could be provided for this project. The estimated costs for the entire housing complex was set at $3.7 million and the Project was ready to start. However, on the site R2, part of the land was owned by the Mass. Turnpike Authority which, upon request, refused to relinquish that portion of the land to the TTV Project. This turned out to be a great obstacle for the Project.

In the meantime, the estimated costs have gone up to about $5 million. Thereupon, a request was made to the FHA to increase the loan to that amount and the request was granted. Further delays on procedural matters and on the inability to reach certain decisions, however, have again caused the construction estimates to go up to $6.8 million. Again, the FHA agreed to increase the loan, but only to 90% of this figure. The Community was to seek the 10% of the funding from other

(cont. on page 4)

劃大同新村之建設，经过多次会商後，選定美發展公司担任發展計劃。大同新村預計有樓宇五座，合共二百一十四个房屋單位。在联邦房屋協会条例節目第221D3号中，全部建造费用都能得以供給。據估計此费用為三百七十万元，全部計劃亦本可按期開工。但R2一址部份屬麻省高速公路局所有。該局不顧華埠要求，拒絕将該部份土地交与大同新村發展之用，因此对華埠計劃造成一莫大之困难。

此時全部建造费用已漲到五百万元。故此華埠請求联邦房屋協会增加借款至五百万元之數，而此請求亦已得到批准。由於後来手續上之拖延以及我華埠不能達到一致的決定，费用方面又急漲至六百八十万元之數。联邦房屋協会以来雖又再次答允繼續增加代款，但只增加到該款之百份之九十。因此華埠要自己另設法籌足其餘百份之十之款額。当時美發展公司已提意借出該百份之十之款，利率每年六厘。由此一来此兴建計劃則由原来百分之百不牟利性質演变為有限性合夥計劃，於是整个計劃变得更為複雜。

TAI TUNG VILLAGE (cont'd.)

sources. At this point, DCA agreed to loan the 10% to the Community at 6% interest per annum. The nature of this Project was then changed from a 100% non-profit project to a limited partnership, which further complicated the whole matter.

The terms of the DCA loan were such that in 15 years this load will be paid off and the partnership will end. The TTV will then be fully owned and operated by the Community. The arrangement was approved by the residents at a public meeting. The Tai Tung Village Apartment Company, as the organization is known, will be, for certain legal purposes, under the control of the three companies: Tai Tung Village, Inc.; the Hudson Company, Inc.; and the DCA. The first two companies will be controlled by the Community. In effect, this arrangement gives the Community two votes as against DCA's one vote in the administration of the Project. After much negotiation DCA was given a two-year period to manage the housing complex after completion, but with all Chinese employees on the Staff. The purpose of this arrangement is to build up a Chinese expertise in housing management. After two years the management of TTV will be turned over completely to the Community.

During the long delays and indecision on the part of the Community, due mainly to internal disagreements and personal conflicts, the TTV Project was approaching the official deadline of August 31, 1970, set by the FHA. If the Community could not get the construction started the promised loan would have to be cancelled and that would mean the end of TTV. Unofficial information also indicated that the BRA, which has the exclusive authority for land assignment in the South Cove Project, was contemplating withdrawal of the R2 site if Chinatown did not begin the construction within this year. This urgency therefore prompted DCA to force some action from CCBA. After much discussion and argumentation, mainly among the CCBA members, the contract with DCA was signed, at about 2:30 a.m. on the morning of August 28, 1970, by the president of CCBA and the co-chairman of the Urban Renewal Committee upon approval by the majority of the CCBA Council.

Groundbreaking at the TTV site will reportedly take place in mid October, and construction will actually begin. According to two knowledgeable persons who were present at the emergency meeting that day, this action has by no means ended the many problems involved. However, in the point of view of the people who have been displaced, it represents a great step toward the eventual solution of the physical and social problems within the Chinese Community.

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美發展公司代款條件是要在十五年內將全款清還，到時其合股將終结，而大同新村亦將全部屋於華埠及由華埠管理。此等安排乃由全僑大会的通过。大同新村物文公司由於法律関係將由以下三公司控制：大同新村公司，乞臣公司及美發展公司。其中前兩公司為我華人控制。经过多次商談结果，待全部兴建計劃完成後，美發展公司將有兩年之管理权，但其顧員將全是華人，此等安排目的在於增加我華人在房屋管理方面之訓練与经驗，兩年後大同新村之管理权將全部屋於華埠。

由於長期拖延及華埠內部不能作出一致決定，更由於某種個人

CHINATOWN - DETERIORATION AND DILAPIDATION

(The following is a summary of a discussion with Miss Mary Jo Sorce of the Boston Redevelopment Authority's Planning Department. The findings contained herein are a result of a comprehensive study by Miss Sorce of the physical and social environment of Chinatown.)

HISTORY

At the time of the construction of the Mass. Turnpike Extension through Chinatown, the then Boston Housing Authority was contemplating the South Cove Project, patterned after the West End and the New York Streets. It was estimated that 90% of the buildings were to be demolished to make room for more modern structures and facilities. In 1962, a study was made for the BRA and the City of Boston, which later established the need to include Chinatown in an urban renewal project. Much discussion and some activities were in progress to seek reasonable ways of redeveloping this area. Some individuals were calling for the Chinese to form their own professional group for this purpose and for the designation of Sites R3 and R5 for Chinese housing. In the meantime, the Chinese Community had already been divided in half as a result of forced relocation by the Mass. Turnpike, which took a great part of Hudson St. and Broadway. Amid this great confusion certain individuals attempted to take advantage of the situation for their own personal gains. Owing in a large part to the lack of knowledge of the renewal process, the Chinese Community was unable to cope with this situation, despite the fact that an urban renewal committee was formed under the auspices of the Chinese Concolidated Benevolent Assn. (CCBA), the spokesman of the Community. The problems continue to mount and there were no organized efforts to clearly define the Community's needs and to seek reasonable solutions to these problems. Meanwhile, 1,200 Chinese had already been dislocated by the Turnpike, in addition to the hundreds of now immigrants who came to Boston subsequent to the relaxation of entry restrictions by the Kennedy Administration. At present, there are 25% more people living in one-half the size of the land area of 1960.

之衝突，大同新村兴建日期实可能超过由联邦房屋協会作定一九七〇年八同卅一日之限期，如兴建工作不能如期開始，其財產先之代款即会取消，而大同村計劃亦会宣告破產，又據非正式消息，如果本華埠不在本年內開始該兴建工程，波城重建部门亦已考慮將R2一地收回。該部门乃是有全权負責南区土地分配者。由於事情緊急，美發展公司乃促中華公所作出有效勦辜法。經中華各設員於該宿緊急辯論多次，而美發展公司所訂合約則於本年八月廿八日早上約三時半簽署。

據報大同新村破土礼將在十月中舉行，建築事宜亦將同時展開。據消息靈通人仕謂，此舉並非表示華埠許多困难都已得到解决。但在已被迫他遷各人仕立場而言，此舉表示華埠本身各種人造及社会上之困难问題之解决最終目標邁進一大步。

PRESENT STATUS

The population pressure on this shrinking land area is indeed very great. According to published figures and projections, the 1960 population of 1,220 in Chinatown has grown to 1,900 in 1970. And, this number is estimated to jump to 2,520 in 1975, a projection of more than a doubling of the population in 15 years. The statistics also show that 63% of the people in Chinatown are over 25 years of age and 69% are male. The average household size is 4.4 persons as compared to 2.8 persons per household city-wide.

A large part of this population growth in Chinatown is accounted for by new arrivals from Hong Kong. During the Kennedy Administration the old quota of 107 Chinese to be admitted per year was abolished and immigration restrictions were relaxed. As a result, there were 1980 Chinese immigrants settled in Boston since 1960. Of this figure 78% came since 1965. Not all of these people became residents of Chinatown. All indications, however, point to further increases of immigration in future years. The problems of over-crowding with its associated effects is, therefore, a continuing one. And, even at this point the situation is already a crisis with no prospects of a speedy relief.

波城華埠衰敗之前因後果

波城都市重建委員会計劃部门对華埠地理及社会環境研究後作一報告，筆者与Mary Jo Sorce女士討論後摘錄要点如下：

歷史方面　在兴建麻省高速公路貫穿華区時，波市住宅委員会正在完成南区建築計劃，是仿造西区及紐約街的式樣。假估計有百分之九十的建築物要拆除来改建新式建築与設備。在一九六二年波市政府及波市重建委員会作3一番研究後，覚得重建計劃中应該括華区在内，经过多次討論，目的在求得一合理解决方法，当時有人提出要華埠自己集合專门此方之人才去処理R3及R5两地皮作為我華人住宅建築所用。就在此時，因為建造麻省高速公路関係，華区被迫劃分成二，因此損失3大部分乞臣街及百老匯街。在此種混乱情況下，有某種人仕就想乘机取利，由於当時華人对城市重建之無知，不明白如何処理此種事宜，雖然当時由於中華公所讚助所組成一城市重建委員会，但问題仍不断增加，当時亦不曾合力研究華埠之真正需要，同時切法解决，然而另一问題又從中産生，就是一千二百位僑民被迫他遷，又有千數名新移民来達波城。至今更想想現在情況，居民已超过当時住民之百分之廿五，然而却住在僅剩下的一半土地上。

現時情況　在這塊縮小的地区内，人口增加之壓力实非常大，按近年発表之数字上，華埠一九六0年僅有一千二百廿人口，至一九七0年增至一千九百人，据估計此数目到一九七五年会增加到二千五百

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

According to current standards of housing, only 9% of the buildings in Chinatown are considered sound. An overwholming majority (79%) are classified as deteriorating; and the rest, dilapidated, that is, unfit for human occupation. The ownership of theso buildings has remained stable since 1960 with approximately 54% Chinese ownership in the part of Chinatown within the Central Business District. In the South Cove soctor, however, Chinese own 82% of the buildings. In terms of assessed valuation, the median value of a residential building is $4,200; and of non-residential building, $19,460. These two figures, however, are only 30% and 70% of their sales prices, respectively. The implications are that even though the owners of the real estate pay taxes on the basis of 1930-1940 levels, Chinatown represents a low income-generating area as far as the City is concerned. This certainly has a direct boaring on the urban renewal procoss.

Transportation around Chinatown is in many ways worse than the rest of downtown Boston. Traffic on Beach, Hudson, Tyler, and Harrison Streets may be termed chaotic throughout the day. Pedestrian movement and traffic patterns are in constant conflict. It is estimated that there are more than 5,000 cars and trucks going through this area per day. Parking facilities in Chinatown, as in the rest of the Central Business District, are far from adequate. The lack of playground and other recreation facilities, together with this chaotic traffic situation, has created a very dangerous environment, especially for the children who must play in the streets.

廿人，就是十五年之内增加一倍人數。由統計數字上看，華区居民中百分之六十三是超过廿五岁者，其中百分之六十九為男性，平均每家有4.4人，但波城每家平均人数只有2.8人。

人口增加原因大部分因為大批香港移民来的緣故。舊移民法例每年僅一百〇七人得以入境，至堅氏執政時，移民法例放鬆，所以自一九六〇年至今有一千九百八十人移民至波市定居，其中百分之七十八為一九六五年以才移入，当然此批移民不全都住居華埠内，不过因此也能看出将来移民之情況，过分擁擠及其不良影响的问題是会继續下去，現在已是当前的大危机，但却不能找出一快速之解決辦法。

地理環境 按照現在住宅房屋之標準，華埠只有百分之九之住宅合乎此標準，百分之七十九屬於劣等，其餘应該廢除，完全不合人類居住之条件。自一九六〇年起此种住宅房屋所有权是未有変動，其中商業中心区内之華区百分五十四之所有权為華人所有，在南区内，百分之八十二之住宅為華人所有。估計其价值，住宅平均值四千二百元，非住宅值一万九千四百六十元，此兩个数目只是其售价之百分三十及百分之七十。房地產人仍基於一九三〇年至一九四〇年之標準付稅，而華区与全市比較則屬於收入低微之区域，所以從各面講，華区价值不高，因此都市重建之地位上，華区佔不利之地位。

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL SERVICES

As a result of over-crowding and poor general sanitary conditions, and other factors, it is not at all a surprise that latest figures show an increase of health problems in Chinatown. The health problems are a direct reflection of the living conditions in both the indoor and outdoor environments. In the decade from 1956 to 1966. both the death rate, TB rate, and infant mortality rate have increased by an average of 14 percent.

The proximity of the Tufts-New England Medical Center to Chinatown should normally be an ideal situation as far as quality health care is concerned. However, T-NEMC has for a great number of years placed its emphasis on the New England community and not the South Cove-Chinatown area. The language difficulties, general distrust of T-NEMC by the residents, and the lack of response from T-NEMC have all contributed to the absence of cooperative efforts to the mutual good. However, as a result of renewed and continued community pressure, an evening clinic and other T-NEMC services will soon be open for community use. In an overall picture, health care for the community is still inadequate. Visiting nurse service is at a minimum and the community still rely on expensive private physicians and on the Boston City Hospital for medical care and emergency services. This arrangement is far from satisfactory because a majority of those who need attention cannot afford a private physician or are unable to reach the City Hospital quickly in emergency cases.

At the grammar school and junior high levels, Chinese children have traditionally attended the Quincy and Lincoln Schools. These facilities are generally adequate and do meet with city standards. A major problem, however, exists in the area of adult education. Language instructions for this basically immigrant adult population is nonexistent. Recently, a group of civic-minded youth, under the sponsorship of the Education Committee of the Chinatown Task Force, has instituted weekly language classes with an enrollment of well over one hundred. The classroom facilities, however, are in deplorable conditions at 18 Oxford St. Volunteer projects of this sort must have outside assistance to meet the long-term needs of the community. In addition to language instructions, there is no opportunity for a resident to obtain job training and other instructions such as citizenship preparation and the like.

華區交通比波市其他各區為劣，在必珠街，乞臣街，泰勤街，哈利臣街，每日交通混乱不堪，估計每日经过之汽車貨車有五千輛之多，除去此种混乱交通外，再加上停車設備不足，並缺少娛樂及運動场地，在此種環境下兒童只能在街上活動，因而造成极大的危險。

衛生，教育和社会服務 最近幾年来華埠衛生问題有增加此是由於人口過份稠密，一般衛生設備不良及其他因素所致。這种问題直接反映出市民居住狀況和環境。由一九五六年至六六年间，居民的死亡率，嬰孩夭率和肺痨病率平均增加百分之十四。

波市華埠之地理位置適於連接一紐英崙(TNEMC)為鄰，本应可以維持高度衛生水準。但因該中心一向忽略其对華埠及南区一帶之義務。除了該医務中心对華埠仅应治诊外，華埠居民本身亦有言語之困难及对該中心之不信任。由於种种因素，令双方难以為共同

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL SERVICES (Cont'd.)

Without exception, Chinatown has been overlooked in the provision of social services. The tradition of self-sufficiency and self-policing among the Chinese has created a situation of non-communication with the responsible government agencies. Urgent needs exists in every area from library facilities to information services on social welfare, immigration and others.

HOUSING

Within Chinatown there are 408 units of housing, about 78% of which have been determined to be overcrowded. Within this category 58% are deteriorating and 14% are dilapidated. Compared with city-wide figures, this is an extreme disparity. In the City of Boston as a whole, overcrowded conditions exist only in 7.7% of the housing, of this fraction only 12% is deteriorating and 1.3% is considered dilapidated. Furthermore, the median number of rooms per unit of housing in Chinatown is 2.6, a figure much lower than the city-wide statistic.

Construction of the Tai Tung Village Project will be underway in the very near future. Under the South Cove Urban Renewal Plan, this Project on Site R2 is to contain a total of 214 units of housing. From the initial planning to the forthcoming ground breaking it has taken over four years, during which the housing shortage has become increasingly severe. On the basis of estimated further population growth for 1975 a total of 290 additional units must be provided, of the 290 units an estimated 98 units should be for elderly people. In conjunction with construction of new housing, an intensive program of rehabilitation of existing buildings should be instituted. Currently available for this type of programs is the 312-115 loans and grants for rehabilitation.

益处而合作。直至最近，为了社会人仕之不继努施压力，該中心將為華埠及附近区域开放一晚间診療所及增加其他診療服務。虽然如此，但概括而言，華埠之健康处理仍屈不足，例如能到訪之女看護少之又少，一旦發生问题時，居民唯有倚靠診费昂貴之私人医生或波市市立医院。可是大部份需要料理之居民对請私人医生均感不勝負荷，而在緊急情况下進入該公立医院却有諸多不便。因此，目前之情况仍甚难令人感到滿意。

在小学和初中的教育方面，華童照例改讀昆時(QUINCY)及林肯(Lincoln)学校，此二校設備尚算充足，而合乎本市水準。但較主要的问题却是関乎成人的教育。因為華埠仍缺乏為年長人而設之言語訓練班。有見及此最近有一群有為青年開辦言語訓練班。參加者已有超过百名之多。可惜是其課室所处是非常簽仝。為了發揮更大的作用和支持社区之長久需要，此种義務性之組織必須有外人之援助及合作。

基於受傳统上「自給自足」政策所影响，華埠居民命有関政府机構一直缺乏联繫，而華埠的社会福利问题就從来都受到政府之忽略。因此，為謀求補救起見，凡与社会福利，移民问题，图書館設備，消息传遞等之均有急不容緩之需要。

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

The economic structure in the Chinese Community as a whole is a very specialized one. Historically, due to the overt and covert discrimination by the white American society and the "sojourner" money centered endeavors of the original immigrants, the Chinese economy has depended largely on the restaurant business, where direct competition with non-Chinese industry is at a minimum. And in the last twenty years or so the majority of the women entered the garment industry due mainly to its proximity to Chinatown. In these two types of businesses, language requirements are minimal; and, largely because of this, the Chinese are further isolated from the rest of American society.

Tho almost exclusive employment in restaurants tends to put the Community in a less than secured position, for sales of Chinese food as such is very sensitive to the general economic conditions. Unofficial information shows that during the general business downturn of 1969-1970 many CHinese restaurants lost over 30 %of their business. The suburban appetite for Chinese food, coupled with the declining tourism in Chinatown proper, has further decreased the volume of business in the Chinatown area.

The median family income in Chinatown is estimated at $4,800, compared to the City median of $6,900. This is approaching the poverty levels according to official standards. Furthermore, the work week in a Chinese restaurant is, almost without exception, in excess of 60 hours, so that on a per-hour basis the income of a restaurant worker is indeed below average.

房屋問題 華埠內有房屋單位共四百〇八个,其中有百分之七十八為过份稠密的,而在這过份稠密之單位中百十之五十八是劣等住宅,百分之十四已是破壞不堪的。

以波市全埠而計,过份稠密之房屋只佔百分之七点七,在這7.7%中只有百分之十二是劣等的,百分之一点三為破壞不堪。比較之下,顯得華区極之不均衡。此外華埠內每间房屋平均只有二点六间房,这数字也是与全市水準相差甚遠。

大同新村之建築計劃將於最近進行,在南区城市改建之計劃內之R2－址將包括二百一十四个房屋單位,從開始策劃籌備至破土為此经已用3四年以上的時间,而在此期间內,房屋缺乏之情形日趨嚴重。照目前人口增加率計算,一九七五年便多需二百九十个房屋單位,而其中之九十八个应屋与長人所有。除建築新屋之外,亦需同時加緊策劃房屋復新,並向專為房屋復新而設的借款及補助金312-115申請经費。

就業及經济情況 大致而言,華埠经济情況非常特殊。由於以往中国人一直受到剝慾薰心之早期哄响,並有美国白种人公然的及有法律保障之歧視,其经济重心不得不偏靠餐館營業以減少与白种人的直接競爭。在近廿年来,由於衣車之業与華埠相隣,大多數華婦則以車衣業謀生,以上兩种職業只需極少之英語条件;因此

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE (Cont'd.)

In view of this unhealthy specialization and the associated social effects, it seems that certain job training programs are urgently needed. Language instructions should be foremost on the list; and training for the trades in printing, electronics, motals and the like are additionally important and may be instituted simultaneously.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND STABILITY

Chinatown and the adjacent residential areas occupy parcels of land that, from all indications will soon, if not already, become very valuable. There are, no doubt, many developers who are ready to come in in-force to seek opportunities to make greater use of the land. In view of the plans for South Station, Park Plaza, Leather District, T-NEMC and others, Chinatown is in real danger of encroachment. If programs are instituted properly and quickly, these various developments could be used to the benefit of the Community. The physical and social revitalization of the area is, therefore, an urgent need, if the Community is to survive as a Community where the social and cultural heritage is preserved in a stable economic framework.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of this analysis, it seems necessary that the Community as a whole considers with reasonable haste the following possible solutions. First of all, in order to efficiently coordinate and plan for the necessary programs an integrated and united body must be formed. Such a body may be called Chinatown Community Development Corporation that would represent the Community in a united front. Additionally, a "Master Plan" should be developed for overall guidance. Within the scope of this plan various programs such as language training, day-care facilities, health facilities, job training, physical improvements, social facilities and others, should be included. Funds for many of these programs may be obtained from various outside sources.

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華人与華埠以外美國社会自自然然地產生很大的隔漠。

可是獨營飯館業的結果，令華人经济地位处於不隱定狀態因為中国食品之售賣，最易受到整个社会经济狀況所映响，在一九六九年至七〇年為普遍商業不景氣所波及，据非正式統計，很多中國飯館損失百分三十以上的營業。加上郊区飯館生意日增，華埠本部遊客日減，因此造成華埠營業下波之另一因素。

波城全市之中等家庭每年收入約為六千九百元。而華埠的中等收入則約為四千八百元。按照政府水準，華埠之家庭收入已幕接近貧窮边緣，此外除少數之例外，在中國飯館工作之工人，每週之工作時间均照例超出六十小時以上。以平均每小時收入計算，飯館工作者收入实在遠較一般市民之收入為低。有鑑於此种不健全之雪门化职業及

由此而引起之社会不良效果，華人極需要多受其他工作之訓練。除英語訓練应為其主之外，亦需同時学習其他謀生技能如印刷業，電子之業，金屬業等。

地區發展及隱固性　歸納各种跡象和趨勢，華埠及其附近住宅区所佔之地土将快变為非常有价值。很多土地企業家已積極在謀發展和擴充該區之实際用途。例如南火車站，Park Plaza，Leather District，及連扶医務中心等地發展計劃很容易令華埠同接受到侵害，但若能防範於未然及計劃得宜，華埠仅可因此不同的發展而增加利益。

為了一方面要保全原有文化及社会特色而另一方面爭取一个穩定的经济基礎，華埠就必需重新爭取一个社区所应有的活力。

提議事項　据分析结果，整个華埠極需立即考慮下列事項：首先，華埠必需同心協力選出一个有代表性的联合組織，以筹備一切有関計劃。該組織可以定名「華埠發展委員会」(CHINATOWN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION)以代表一精誠合作之團結單位。其主要的目標应包括華埠重建和復新，言語訓練班，托兒所，衛生設備，工作訓練所，改良体格，社会福利服務等等，而推行此种計劃之经費可向各有関之政府机関申請。

波城華埠将舉行大众体格檢驗

强國先强邦，强邦先强家，强家先强民。華埠健康医药小組得本市各公私立医务社團合作决定於本年九月廿六，廿七，及廿八一連三天在安良新禮堂舉办免費大众(十四岁以上)体格檢驗，手續簡单，費時短少，而收效準確。檢驗項目包括呼吸器官疾病，癌病，視力，糖尿症，腎病，血压，牙齒等等。另一方面可增進大众对保健防病价值的認識，及養成作经常体格檢驗之習慣。

MULTIPHASIC TESTING PROGRAM.　　A T T E N T I O N　　A T T E N T I O N

CACA Health Task Force announces a MULTIPHASIC TESTING PROGRAM TO be offered free of charge to anyone over theage of 14. Date: Sept. 26,27 and 28. Place: On Leong Building. Please bring this notice to the attention of your friends and nabors